



## African swine fever in Hungary - focus on wild boar

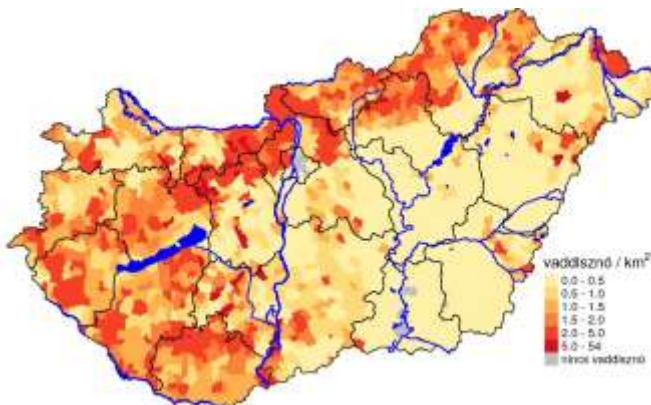
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*Regional African Swine Fever (ASF) Wild Boar Management Workshop*

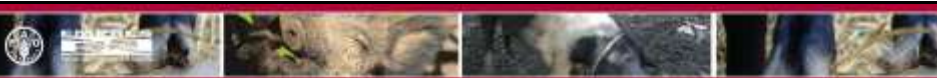
Belgrade, Serbia, 21-23 May 2019



### Wild boar density map 2018 and historic data



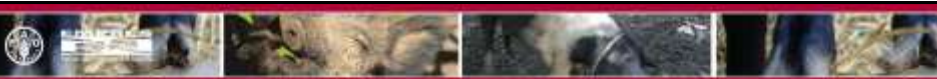
YEAR	WB estimated number
2008	95,582
2009	99,340
2010	106,734
2011	105,838
2012	109,788
2013	120,156
2014	105,215
2015	105,654
2016	101,682
2017	102,600



## How it started

- On 19 April 2018 a dead wild boar was found near Gyöngyös, Heves county
- On 21 April 2018 , NEBIH confirmed ASF via PCR
- Virus sequencing gave the result that the virus is the same which was found in Georgia
- Based on the result of the epidemiological investigation it is hypothesized, that the source of the infection was waste from pork products illegally imported by workers from Ukraine.

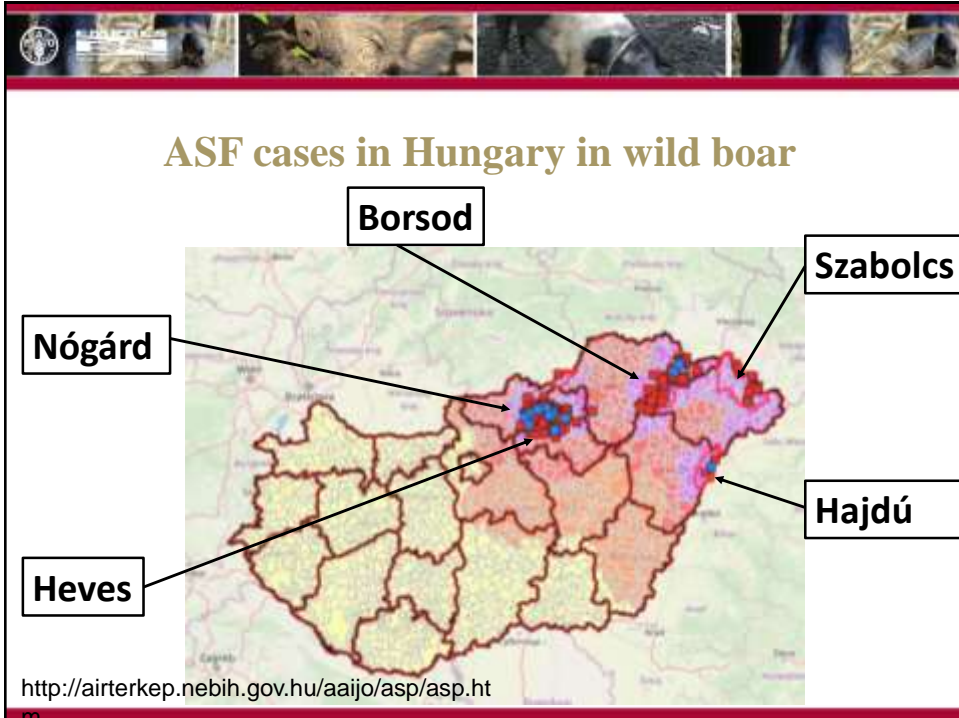
Heves was not in our high risk area....



## Overview of ASF cases in Hungary in wild boar

County (in order of infection)	Frequency (number)	Percentage (%)
Heves	914	67.5
Szabolcs- Szatmár- Bereg	52	3.8
Borsod-Abatúj-Zemplén	233	17.2
Nógrád	158	11.3
Hajdú	3	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>100</b>

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/reg-com\\_ahw\\_20190513\\_asf\\_hun.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/reg-com_ahw_20190513_asf_hun.pdf)



- ### Risk categories
- Bases on a risk assessment and consultation with the Expert Group each Game Management Unit (GMU) (N=1424) in Hungary has a risk category assigned:
- 1) Highly Restricted Area (HRA)
  - 2) Infected Area (outside of HRA)
  - 3) High risk area
  - 4) Medium risk area
  - 5) Low risk area
- Re-categorization occurs:
- a) Periodically during the ASF Expert Group meeting;
  - b) In case of detection of new cases outside the infected area;
  - c) On request of the European Commission
- Measures are based on CVO Decision (current 3/2018)

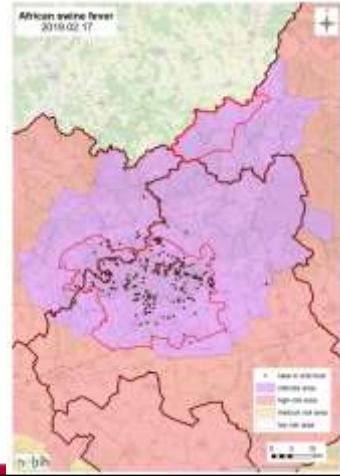
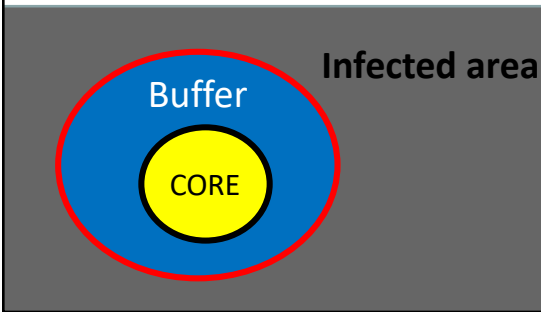


## Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

The HRA is located within the Infected area and consist of

- Core area (min 50 km<sup>2</sup>) +
- A buffer around the core area (5 km radius)

The area of the HRA is 300 km<sup>2</sup> – case dependent!



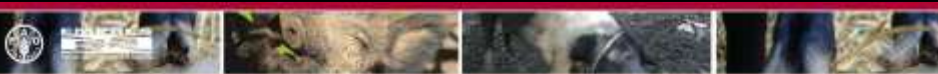
## Some numbers on surveillance

2018	Samples (infected county)	Positive	Percentage
Found dead	739	150	20,3%
Healthy shot	21,739	60	0,27%

75 times more likely to be found in dead WB

2019.01.01 – 2019.02.10.	Samples (infected county)	Positive	Percentage
Found dead	328	206	62,8 %
Healthy shot	3224	35	1.1%

57 times more likely to be found in dead WB



## Measures

Specifics depend on the risk areas, but overall similar to the EU strategy

- Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
- Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead;
- Active search for wild boar carcasses (\$);
- Finding dead wild boar carcasses (\$\$\$\$);
- Sampling dead wild boar carcass and documentation (\$\$);
- Delivery of dead wild boar carcass to collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot (\$\$\$\$);
- Control of live wild boar transport;
- Increased biosecurity for Wild game gardens / parks;
- Ban of supplementary feeding (only baiting);
- Population reduction (increased shooting + target adult female)



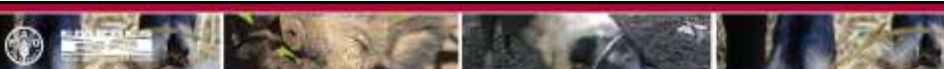
## Hunters and hunting biosecurity

- Collaboration started before the first cases
- 1 Hunting chamber + 1 central hunting authority + 19 local hunting authorities + 1424 game management units
- Wild game farms / Wild game gardens / Wild game parks
- Hunters are part of the NDCC and the Expert group
- Training of hunters on ASF and biosecurity!
- Checking of hunting grounds by veterinary service



## Lessons learnt

- African Swine Fever is not Classical Swine Fever!
- Having good collaboration with hunters is essential
- Having funds for measures certainly help a lot – but this also means activities need to be supervised
- It is clear that finding dead wild boar (passive surveillance) is the most important to know where the disease is - the difficulty how to make it happen (incentives)!
- Slowing spread is definitely possible
- Ban of hunting vs hunting under specific conditions
- Fenced highways work well in keeping wild boar localized
- Have a clear idea what data you want to be provided with the sample submission forms (date, GPS, age, sex, decay)
- Do not just collect data but also use it to analyze



Thank you for the attention

